

VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

In showing the changes, deleted material is shown as between brackets and crossed out, and inserted material is shown underlined.

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend page 7, lines 22-37 to read as follows:

Polytrimethylene terephthalate useful in this invention may be produced by known manufacturing techniques (batch, continuous, etc.), such as described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,015,789, 5,276,201, 5,284,979, 5,334,778, 5,364,984, 5,364,987, 5,391,263, 5,434,239, 5,510454, 5,504,122, 5,532,333, 5,532,404, 5,540,868, 5,633,018, 5,633,362, 5,677,415, 5,686,276, 5,710,315, 5,714,262, 5,730,913, 5,763,104, 5,774,074, 5,786,443, 5,811,496, 5,821,092, 5,830,982, 5,840,957, 5,856,423, 5,962,745, 5,990265, 6,140,543, 6,245,844, 6,255,442, 6,277,289, 6,281,325 and 6,066,714, EP 998 440, WO 00/58393, 01/09073, 01/09069, 01/34693, 00/14041, 01/14450 and 98/57913, H. L. Traub, "Synthese und textilchemische Eigenschaften des Poly-Trimethyleneterephthalats", Dissertation Universitat Stuttgart (1994), S. Schauhoff, "New Developments in the Production of Polytrimethylene Terephthalate (PTT)", Man-Made Fiber Year Book (September 1996), and U.S. Patent Application Nos. 09/501,700 (now U.S. 6,353,062 B1), 09/502,322 (now U.S. 6,312,805 B1), 09/502,642 and 09/503,599, all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Polytrimethylene terephthalates useful as the polyester of this invention are commercially available from E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, Delaware under the trademark "Sorona".

Please amend page 8, lines 13-18, to read as follows:

Spinning can be carried out using conventional techniques and equipment described in the art with respect to polyester fibers, with preferred approaches described herein. For instance, various spinning methods are shown in U.S. Patent Nos. 3,816,486 and 4,639,347, U.S. Patent Application No. 09/855,343, filed May 15, 2001 (Docket No. DP6760, published as U.S. 2002/0051880 A1), British Patent Specification No. 1 254 826 and JP 11-189938, all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Please amend page 9, lines 1-11, to read as follows:

When preparing staple fibers for textile uses the fibers are preferably annealed after drawing and before crimping and relaxing. By "annealing" is meant that the drawn fibers are heated under tension, preferably at about 85°C - about 115°C for 3GT, as described in U.S. Patent Application No. 09/855,343, filed May 15, 2001 (Docket No. DP6760, published as U.S. 2002/0051880 A1), and in the range 140-200°C for 2GT. This is typically done using heated rollers or saturated steam. The annealing process serves the function of building crystallinity with a preferential orientation along the fiber axis and by doing so increases fiber tenacity. Since for fiberfill applications, downstream processing is limited to carding and

garnetting and does not place the fiber in harsh and abrasive yarn spinning processes, such an annealing step is typically not required for preparing staple fibers for fiberfill applications.